

MILITARY CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates from several parts of the State, holden at Montpelier on the 18th of October, the following, among other resolutions, were passed. The last resolution is particularly worthy of notice. The principles of the resolution, if practically carried out throughout the State, would do more to elevate the character of the militia, and consequently add to its respectability, than any legislative enactments can effect. Officers of militia can do much in this way towards consummating the temperance reformation; and the influence of the stations they occupy should be thrown in favor of this benevolent and God-like enterprise of elevating the human race, by exterminating the monster-vice intemperance. By declining to offer those under his command that which "maketh mad," the officer will secure the respect of even those who might be displeased for the time being, but at last they will be constrained to call him blessed.

Whereas, in the opinion of this convention a competent military defence is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of our Republic, and whereas such military defence must consist either of a standing army, or an efficient and well-disciplined militia; and whereas it is declared in the 10th article of the Declaration of Rights by the people of this State, that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and whereas the militia being composed of the free citizens of the country, and consequently having a deep interest in guarding and preserving public liberty and national independence, and also in sustaining the laws and free institutions of the Republic: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention an efficient and well organized militia is indispensably necessary for the promotion of our national independence, and the support of our laws and civil institutions.

And whereas the protection both of the person and property of every American citizen depends on our ability as a nation to repel foreign invasion, and suppress insurrection and rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, every American citizen should be considered, both in law and equity, as constituting a portion of the public defence, and that all laws, which go to exempt any portion from a participation in the burdens of this important public duty, are anti-republican, unequal and unjust.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, if there be any class or classes of our citizens who, in consequence of other duties, are necessarily prevented from performing active military duty on parade, they should pay an equivalent, which should be appropriated to reduce the expenses and burdens of those who personally discharge those active military duties.

Resolved, That the present system does not secure to the officer the instruction necessary to the proper discharge of his duty in consequence of the impossibility, in many cases, of procuring proper drill officers.

Resolved, Therefore, That a more uniform and competent provision should be made by law for the instruction and discipline of the officers of the militia of this State.

Resolved, That when any person's property is taken for the use of the public, the owner ought to receive an equivalent in money; so, also, when any person is required to spend his time in the public service, he is entitled to a like equivalent.

Resolved, That the exemption of militia polls from taxation, under the existing laws, is unsatisfactory, unequal and unjust.

Resolved, Therefore, That in lieu of such exemption, each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private should receive a reasonable per diem allowance in money for the time spent in performing military duty.

The following resolution was introduced by Maj. Churchill, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the practice of providing ardent spirits by the officers of our militia, is injurious and deleterious in its effects—therefore, Resolved, That we will use all honorable measures to abolish it.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for bids for Treasury notes. That is, the Government wish to borrow money, for which they will give Treasury notes for security on the best terms offered.

Here first appears the necessity of this part of the scheme of the administration to sustain itself and the thousands of teachers which are sucking the heart's blood of the Republic. The whole plan was but a contrivance for the benefit of the office-holders. Its origin was corrupt, and it will feed corruption in the public offices, from the highest to the lowest. The Secretary under the direction of the President, is authorized to issue the notes bearing interest of six per cent. Now he advertises for a premium, which, it is presumed, is to be considered as a perquisite of the office. So the game begins. Next, we find them for sale in the market, where they will be purchased to pay debts due the government for duties or lands. The collectors and public receivers, being depositaries of the public monies, by order of the President, and not by law, account for money received only—their perquisite being the interest accumulating between the time of receiving and of paying over the money. Thus from the Secretary of the Treasury downward, every public officer, or every officer receiving public money—"has the privilege of the draw and perquisites"—for his fidelity to the government, and the glory of the administration.

It is truly surprising that such a course of things should be for a moment tolerated by intelligent persons—by a single individual who does not expect to derive some personal advantage from the plunder taken by such means from the people. That the office holders, whose bread and butter depend upon this system of practice, should endeavor to sustain it, is not so surprising; but that it should not be resisted by the voice and influence of every free man is not readily accounted for.—N. H. Statesman.

There are 1000 tenanted dwelling houses in New York City. It is thought that the population has diminished 15,000 since last spring.

About 100 young men have been admitted to the Freshmen class in Yale College. The number of students connected with the institution, including those studying Law, Medicine and Divinity, is between 500 and 600.

John S. Titecomb, indicted for the murder of I. H. Russell of Hopkinton, N. H. was tried at Concord last week, and acquitted. The trial occupied two days, and the jury gave their verdict without leaving their seats—"not guilty by reason of insanity."

The yellow fever continues to prevail of Natchez. The deaths for the week ending the 4th inst. (black and white) amounted to 28. The previous week 23. C. C. Mayson, Treasurer of the State, died at Jackson on the 30th ult.

DREADFUL TORNADO. A dreadful tornado or whirlwind swept over Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, on the night of the 20th of October, and did much damage to barns, forests, fences, orchards, &c. It razed to the ground the dwelling house of Frederick Sanford, of Stow, and scattered the fragments. Among the remains of the broken timbers, were found the dead bodies of Mr. Sanford's mother and two of his children. Mr. Sanford himself was found dreadfully hurt, and died soon after. Mrs. Sanford was the only person in the house, who was saved. The direction of the wind was north-east, and the path of the whirlwind not more than forty rods.—*Mercantile Journal.*

STATE OF VERMONT. A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

At the request of the Senate and House of Representatives, I hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed throughout this State as a day of public Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer; requesting the people to assemble, on that day, in their several places of public worship, and there offer to ALMIGHTY GOD unfeigned acknowledgments for His goodness, for His continued protection and preservation of our lives, and for the bountiful products of another year.

Let us there, while we suspend all avocations unsuitable to the occasion, recount the unmeasured kindness of our Heavenly Father—thank Him for the health so generally prevalent—that no devastating sickness has visited us;—that amid the multiplied acts of His kindness he has signally blessed us with a government of order and of laws, depending upon the moral sense and power of the people for its support and continuance, and securing to us the quiet enjoyment of civil rights and religious freedom.

And while we thus render thanks, let us not forget, that to the smiles of His countenance we are indebted for all our social, civil and religious privileges:—that it was His guardian care that upheld us in the infancy of our national existence, that hath protected us from those storms and tempests which have convulsed and overthrown other nations, and that his overruling providence alone has preserved us, thus far, from serious divisions and internal commotions.

It behoves us to thank God for the means afforded, through our system of education, for transmitting to those who succeeded us the true principles of good government. Let us pray for those having charge of our schools and seminaries of learning, that they may rightly appreciate the responsibility of their stations, and so teach, that each succeeding generation shall be a generation of better men and better citizens;—ever remembering, that to them, in a great measure, is committed the future destiny of our Republic.

Let us pray for our beloved country—for those who rule over it—for all our free institutions;—that the foul stain of slavery may be speedily washed away;—that God would vouchsafe to extend his paternal care, and restrain all the disorderly tumults of wicked men, and say to the title of human passion, "thus far shalt thou go and no further"—that our rulers may be guided by wisdom;—that in our national councils they may be led to the adoption of wise and salutary measures—and that our institutions may remain uncorrupted, and continue to exert a healthful influence to the latest period of time.

And while we thus offer up, on the public altar, our prayers and thanksgivings, let us remember the circumstances of the poor and distressed, nor forget, that in addition to our sympathies and prayers, they need the practical fulfillment of the injunction, "be ye warmed, be ye filled." And finally, let us praise God for all our enjoyments; and, laying aside all animosity, ill will and unfriendly feeling, let us, in the language of inspiration, with one voice exclaim "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his mercy endureth forever."

Given under my hand in Executive Chamber, at Montpelier, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-second.

SILAS H. JENISON.

By the Governor,
GEORGE B. MANSEY, Secretary.

THE ASSASSINATION IN ROCHESTER.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser says of the assassination there:—Mr. William Lyman was found murdered within a few rods of his house. He was shot behind one of the ears, and the ball lodged in his head. The report of a gun or pistol was heard last night by his wife, and by some neighbors, about nine o'clock. The hat was found a short distance from the corpse, containing a package with about five thousand dollars. For this money he was doubtless murdered—but the assassin, finding it not in his pockets, thought not of searching in the hat, or perhaps could not find in the darkness of the night.

Mr. Lyman was a clerk in the Office of the Rochester Rail Road Company—in the employ of Mr. Hooker. He was an amiable man from Hadley, Mass., and an interesting family are left to deplore his loss.

The body was found about 7 o'clock in the morning, in a vacant lot, by a path through which Mr. L. frequently proceeded towards his house from Franklin street (near its junction with St. Paul's) to North Clinton on which was dwelling was. It is thought by some that he fell dead instantly, and was dragged a few rods from the spot.

Though the villain may for awhile escape, it cannot be that retributive justice will long fail to overtake him. All proper exertions have been made by the public authorities and by the citizens generally, to detect the culprit. The corporation promptly assembled at the call of the Mayor, and offered \$500 reward—which with an equal sum offered by the Sheriff, makes \$1000, for the conviction of the murderer.

Three persons were examined yesterday before Mr. Justice Wentworth, but nothing decisive has transpired as yet. The examination will be continued this morning. Their names are Octavius Barrow, Peter Philwell, and Thomas Bennett. The two first named are French Canadians. Bennett is a tailor, Philwell a boat-builder, and Barrow a jeweller. The two first are aged about 21—the latter 17 or 18. It is apparent, from all accounts, that the prisoners are dissolute young men—frequenters of gambling houses, &c. They were together frequently during the day and evening of Monday—meeting at taverns, ball alleys, &c.

The circumstances against them are very strong; and there appears to be but little doubt that Philwell fired the pistol, which caused the death of the unfortunate Lyman.

It is stated that on the evening of the murder, Mr. Lyman's wife heard the report of the pistol, and when the clock struck nine, and her husband did not return, she became uneasy at his absence, as it was seldom that he was absent so late in the day. As the hours passed away, and her husband did not return, her anxiety increased—and she several times thought of calling up her neighbors, to assist her in making inquiries respecting the cause of her husband's absence, which design she at length relinquished. At daylight in the morning, she took her station at a window which commanded a view of the route which her husband usually took, when returning from his daily employment. As soon as there was light sufficient to distinguish objects, she saw what appeared to be a person lying on the ground at a distance of not more than twenty or thirty yards from the house. With trembling steps, her heart foreboding ill, she hastened to the spot, and her agony may be conceived, when she found herself standing by the side of the dead body of her husband!

EFFECTS OF CULTIVATION.—The Fredonia Censor mentions a fact, which shows strikingly what may be done by careful cultivation. A Mr. Whitcomb of Portland, raised the present season upon a little over one acre of ground (less than an acre and a quarter) 550 lbs of cucumber seed, 60 lbs of Ruta Baga seed, and 50 lbs of Onion seed. The Cucumber and Ruta Baga seed he has disposed of, at 50 cents per pound, and the Onion seed at 3 shillings, making a net sum of three hundred and twenty-three dollars.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a Convention holden at Montpelier on the evenings of the 19th and 24th inst, the following officers were appointed for the occasion, viz:

Hon. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, President.
Hon. HENRY F. JAMES, } Vice President.
Hon. MOSES STRONG, }
O. P. CHANDLER, } Secretaries.
F. F. MERRILL, }

On motion, WILLIAM UPHAM and CHARLES DAVIS, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions to present to the Convention.

And said committee reported the following, which were adopted:

RESOLVED,

1st. That we consider the Constitution of the U. States the ark of our political safety, and that while we live we will cling with imperishable affection to the free institutions guaranteed by it—and maintain it with all the powers we possess against the assaults of both foreign and domestic foes.

2d. That we hold to, and will strive to maintain a constitutional government, honestly and faithfully administered for the benefit of the people—and that we abhor and will oppose all combinations, secret or open, tending to advance the interest of the few at the expense of the many.

3d. That in the policy pursued by the President of the United States, we discover a strong disposition to divorce the people from the government, and to administer it for the benefit of office holders, irrespective of the rights of the people.

4th. That the recent attacks of the executive and his minions upon the currency of the country, and the propositions submitted to the representatives of the people for the temporary relief of the government, but demonstrate clearly the mistaken policy of their operations, which have hitherto tended to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and to reduce the people to an irredeemable paper currency, degraded and depreciated, in order that the office holders may draw a high premium for their specie, and swindle the people still further by an additional per centage to their salaries.

5th. That a sound currency is essential to the prosperity of the nation, and that we look to the people, and the people only, for the adoption of such measures as shall restore public confidence, and in the end furnish a currency which the business operations of the country can be safely conducted.

6th. That the unwarrantable exercise of the veto power in advance by the present executive is unparalleled in the history of government, and subversive of the plainest principles of republicanism.

7th. That we view the attempt to annex Texas to our "Federal Union" as fraught with great danger to the stability of our free institutions, and directly calculated to perpetuate the curse of domestic slavery in a land where every person, without distinction of color, should be free.

8th. That we have witnessed with fearful apprehensions for eight years past the manifold abuses and usurpations of power by the administration of the general government—its violated faith—its broken promises—its proscriptions—its lavish and wanton expenditures—its corrupt exercise of patronage—its outrages upon the right of petition—its contempt of public distrust—its concentration of power in a single hand—its disregard of the known will of the people—and its attempted prostration of all the bulwarks erected by the constitution for the protection of popular liberty, have called forth from the friends of free government the most resolute, determined and unflinching opposition.

9th. That we are utterly opposed to the sub-treasury system recommended to Congress in the late executive message, as tending to increase executive power—to unite the purse and the sword in the same hand—to corrupt the purity of elections, and to subvert the liberties of the people.

10th. That we view the contest now waging in the nation as a contest, on the one hand to increase executive power and elevate the few, and on the other hand to restrict and confine the power of the executive within constitutional limits, and thereby preserve the rights of the many—a contest vitally important to the growth and prosperity of our free institutions. As freemen, then, sworn to be faithful to the government of our choice, we mutually pledge to each other "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" to stand shoulder to shoulder under the broad banner of the constitution, until we shall have rescued it from the hands of its ruthless violators and secure the rights of the people from executive encroachments.

11th. That the Whigs of Vermont have undiminished confidence in the virtue and capacity of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.—They are, nevertheless, fully sensible of the importance of harmony and concert with the great Whig party of the Union, and therefore heartily concur in the propriety of a general convention, to be held on such a convenient time to select candidates for President and Vice President; resting in perfect confidence that such convention will present candidates worthy and well-qualified, on whom we can cordially unite.

12th. That a majority of the States, and a majority of the people of the whole Union, are decidedly opposed to the administration, and that this opposition is daily assuming an energy, and concentration which will soon bring to a successful issue the contest of reason and right against power and might.

13th. That the revolution in public sentiment since the accession of Martin Van Buren, as evinced by the late elections in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Vermont, is unparalleled in our political history, and ought to call forth the warmest congratulations of every Whig in the country, and stimulate him to vigorous effort to push forward the victory to a glorious consummation.

14th. That unwary by denunciations, unseparated by patronage and promises, the people of Vermont have through eight years of misrule in the national administration, maintained the integrity of their principles, without variation or shadow of turning, and now, when so many of our sister States are bursting asunder the party shackles which have heretofore enchained them, we can at the same time utter our heartfelt congratulations at their emancipation, and express our honest pride that we have never bowed the knee to Baal, nor suffered the mark of the beast to be put upon our foreheads.

Hon. MILTON BROWN introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, the principles of the DEMOCRATIC WHIG PARTY are essentially the same as were sustained by the Whigs of '76, in opposition to the arbitrary assumptions of Executive power, and the corrupting influence of Government patronage, and which secured to the ancient Democracy of the United States a free and independent Government—based upon the truly republican principle that a majority of the people shall govern—and whereas, at the present time the Government of the United States is practically the Government of one man, Therefore—

Resolved, That as DEMOCRATIC WHIGS, we will continue to sustain those great principles, upon which rests the permanent security of our free institutions, leaving to the advocates of arbitrary power and the minions of executive usurpations to choose for themselves their own distinctive party names, whether it be Tory, or Loco Foco, while we rally under the banner of EQUAL RIGHTS, and persevere in our determination to maintain the 'supremacy of the laws.'

Hon. JOHN PHIPPS, WILLIAM UPHAM, and JULIUS CONVERSE, Esqs., were appointed a committee to prepare and present to the Convention an address to the Freemen of Vermont.

The Convention adjourned to Monday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, President.
O. P. CHANDLER, } Secretaries.
F. F. MERRILL, }

AN AWKWARD CASE. The western stage a few days since drew up to a tavern in Belmont county with two gentlemen and some ladies in it. The polite landlord walked out to enquire if the passengers would have any thing. "A glass of water for the ladies," said one of the gentlemen. While they were drinking, the pompous speaker took occasion to congratulate the landlord on the triumph of Van Burenism in his county.

"I very much regret it," said the landlord. "It is the only safety of the Republic," said the passenger.

"So old Tom Benton said that the only safety for our pockets was in his hump," replied the landlord. The ladies smiled, and the gentlemen did not smile. The driver handed forth the way-bill as in duty bound. The first name that met his eye was "T. H. Benton!"—*Wheeling Times.*

NOTICE.—The members of the ST. JOHNSBURY LYCEUM are requested to meet at the School House on the Plain, THIS EVENING, at half past six o'clock. Tuesday, Nov. 6.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Oct. 30, 1837.
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]
At market 2675 Beef Cattle, 1850 Stores, 4060 Sheep, and 830 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle—Sales quick, and higher prices obtained, we advance our quotations to correspond, viz: extra at 6 75 a 5; first quality \$6 a 6 50; second quality 5 25 a 5 75; third quality 4 25 a 5 25.
Barrelling Cattle—Prices have advanced, as will be seen by our quotations; several lots were purchased by the "lump," at prices probably higher than our quotations. We quote mess 6 75; No. 1, 5 25; No. 2, 4 75.
Stores—Yearlings \$7 a 10; two year old \$13 a 20; three year old \$15 a 25.
Sheep—lots were taken at 1 50, 1 67, 1 88, \$2, 2 50, 2 88, and 3 25.
Swine—Sales at wholesale, at 7 for Sows and 8 for Barrows; at retail 7 1 2 and 8 for Sows and 8 1 2 and 9 for Barrows.

MARRIAGES.

In Reading, on the 31st ult., Mr. Alvin Taylor of Woodstock to Miss Polly Shedd of R.
In Mont-Vernon, N. H., Rev. David Stowell of Townsend, Mass., to Miss Emily C. Starrett.
In South Hero, Mr. Bird Roberts to Miss Lorinda Phelps.
In Montpelier, Oct. 31st, Maj. Daniel P. Russell to Miss Frances L. Ellis.

DEATHS.

In Wheelock, Nov. 1, Edwin, son of Wid. Mary Hoyt, aged 4 years.
In Lisbon, N. H., October 7th, of consumption, Mr. Zopher W. Crane, aged 25 years, formerly of Danville.
In Benson, of consumption, Naomi, wife of Mr. C. A. Naramore, aged 32 y. 6 mo.
In Johnson, Roena Hatch, wife of Dr. Ira Hatch, aged 35.
In Westford, Hannah, daughter of John Allen Esq., aged 10 years.—She was an example of early piety.
In Vershire, Mrs. Olive H., wife of Dr. William Brown, of Chester, N. H., aged 26.
In West Windsor, Widow Rhoda Langdon, aged 70. She was in her usual health, and died instantly, while sitting in her chair at work.
In Woodstock, Mr. Nathaniel Ladd, aged 86—one of the first settlers of the town. Mrs. Nancy, wife of Arthur Bennett, aged 44. Sarah T. an adopted daughter of Nathan T. Churchill, aged 11.
In Montpelier, Mary Jane, infant daughter of Freeman and Clarinda Templeton.
In Northfield, Submit, wife of Amos Robinson Esq., aged 55.
In Corinth, Nancy, wife of Jethro Sleeper, Esq., aged 67.

NEW GOODS!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER—NO MISTAKE!
THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have just received an additional supply of NEW GOODS making their assortment complete. And we would now say, if great bargains are an object, please give us a call. Many articles which we have just purchased we shall sell at prices so low, for "cash down," as will doubtless astonish the purchaser. For instance, we will sell sheeting of a fair quality, at 12 1/2 cents per yard. American Calicoes at unusually low prices. Ladies can for less than one dollar, get enough to make a go-to-meeting dress; and what is better, went faded by washing!! Elegant Merino Shaws at \$5.25—such as heretofore have sold at \$8.—Merinoes, Circassians, Camlets, Fancy Hdkfs., Pocket do.; in short a good assortment of shelf Goods. Fur CAPS, Collars, &c.

W. I. Goods and Groceries,

a prime assortment. Young Hyson Tea of a fair quality at 45 cents. All articles which we have just purchased, or previously had on hand, will be sold low, very low, when compared with their present market value. We want to raise lots of cash and shall sell cheaper for cash down than we can on a credit. But we also want lots of demands against those who are responsible to pay them when they shall become due. Therefore we invite all who wish to purchase Goods on a credit, (if responsible) and all who wish to purchase with cash or most kinds of produce to call and examine the new Goods. We pledge ourselves, that no pains shall be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom. Gentlemen and Ladies, please call and take off what Goods we have on hand, and a new supply shall be forthcoming. SHEDD & JEWETT.
St. Johnsbury Plain, Nov. 1, 1837. 14—tf

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

STEWART'S Premium Cook, 3 sizes;
GRANGERS Conical do 2 do
WOOLSON'S Patent do 4 do
Parlor, Shop and Common BOX STOVES, for sale at Manufacturers prices by
HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, Nov. 6, 1837. 14—6w

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the morning of the 26th inst. LEVI P. PIERCE, a lad about seventeen years old, dark complexion and curly hair. He carried away with him a musket belonging to the subscriber. Said boy may be known by a great difficulty he has of speaking truth.—Whoever will return said Levi or the musket shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid. JOHN GILFILLAN.
Barnet, Oct. 27, 1837. 13—3w

WOOLSON'S Patent Cooking Stoves—for Sale.
THE subscribers have, and intend to keep constantly on hand, WOOLSON'S highly approved COOKING STOVES, of four different sizes. ALSO,
STOVE PIPE,
PADDOCK & HOUGHTON.
Lyndon, Oct. 15, 1837. 11—tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Notes or book accounts of more than two years standing, are respectfully requested to make payment by the fifteenth of November next, or they will find the demands in the hands of David Hibbard Jr., Esq., for collection. No mistake.
BRIGHAM PIKE.
Concord, Oct. 5, 1837. 10—6w

Caldrons and Hollow Ware.

4 SIZES FRANCONIA CALDRONS; also a complete assortment of
HOLLOW WARE,
from the Furnace of Blake, Hammond & Co. Brandon, Vt. for sale at Manufacturers prices.
HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, Nov. 6, 1837. 14—6w

The Latest Improvement.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. have now for sale an assortment of their improved
DIVING FLUE STOVES,
which for durability, convenience, economy and general utility are unrivaled by any in use. The latest improvement consists essentially in the sunken hearth, where a Tea Kettle may be boiled by using a small handful of chips. The Stove is adapted to the various utensils of the kitchen. The oven is larger and even tempered. The draft is easily regulated, and last, though not least, no extra labor is required in the preparation of fuel.
St. Johnsbury, Nov. 5, 1837. 14—tf

THE UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that the last season he has made valuable improvements to his establishment, (situated opposite the splendid Passumpsic Hotel,) and will consequently be able to offer better accommodations, and, he hopes, stronger inducements for public patronage.

Among the additions to his concern, he has constructed a walk extending from the second floor of his Piazza into the boughs of a beautiful Maple Tree, situated in front of the House, thereby affording a pleasant prospect of the surrounding hills and villages, (although the Tree has been girdled of late by an enemy.) And while he flatters himself that external appearances may be somewhat inviting, he would assure those who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage, that no pains shall be spared to render the weary traveller comfortable and happy. He takes this opportunity to tender to the public his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would solicit, as he hopes to merit, a continuance of the same.

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber would also inform his customers and friends that he has just received a new assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
JOHN BACON.
Passumpsic, Oct. 19, 1837. 13—tf

JOHN MATTOCKS Complainant against

DANIEL KYBURG, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.
Substance of the Bill.
THAT on the 26th day of July, 1836, the Defendant was justly indebted to the complainant by two promissory notes, one dated 26th January, 1836, for Seventy-nine dollars fifty cents, payable on demand with interest annually, the other dated 26th July, 1836, with interest, and to secure the payment of said two notes, the Defendant on the last mentioned day made, executed, and delivered to the complainant a deed of lot No. forty-eight in the 3d division, drawn to the right of the first settled Minister; also of lot No. forty-seven in the 3d division drawn to the right of S. White; said lots supposed to contain one hundred acres each, and lying and being in Peacham in Caledonia County. To which deed was annexed a consideration that if the said Daniel should pay the contents of the aforesaid two notes according to their tenor then said deed to be void, otherwise in force. That the Defendant has never paid said notes nor either of them, although they have long since fallen due. And the prayer of the bill is that the Defendant may be directed to pay the contents of said two notes to the complainant by some short day to be set by the Court or in default thereof that his equity of redemption in said premises be forever foreclosed. Bill signed by
JOHN MATTOCKS, Solicitor.

STATE OF VERMONT.

CALEDONIA COUNTY, ss.—
THE foregoing bill being presented to the undersigned, one of the Chancellors of the State, and it being made to appear that Daniel Kyburg, the Defendant, is out of the State and gone to parts unknown; It is ordered that the complainant notify the Defendant to appear before the Supreme Court next to be holden at Danville, within and for said Caledonia County on the 7th Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday in January, 1838, as a Court of Chancery then and there to answer unto the foregoing complaint, and to do and perform what shall be desired in the premises,—by causing the substance of the bill together with this order to be published in the Caledonian, a newspaper, printed and published at St. Johnsbury, in Caledonia County, three weeks successively, the last of which publications shall be at least eight weeks before the sitting of the said Court of Chancery. Dated at Danville, County of Caledonia, this 25th day of October, 1837.
J. COLAMER, Chancellor.

A Great Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TAVERN STAND, consisting of buildings, new, convenient, and finished in the most superb style.—Connected with which is an acre and a half of land, in a state of high cultivation. To those who are acquainted with the place, the business, &c. this Stand needs no recommendation. It is situated in the middle of the town of Concord, where all the public business of the town is transacted—on the stage road leading from Burlington to Guildhall—in the largest town in the County. It possesses many advantages above other taverns, inasmuch as it is so situated, that the Stage drives at this place four times a week, and affords a good chance for taking boarders, from the Academical School, situated very near.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Liberal credit will be given if preferred.
BRIGHAM PIKE.
Concord, Vt. October 6, 1837. 11—8w

Books.

THE subscribers have for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS: among which are the following—Adams', Smith's, Bucher's, Welch's and Parley's Arithmetic; Olney's, Parley's, Woodbridge's and Willard's large Geography; Mrs. Lincoln's Botany; Playfair's Euclid; Worcester's History; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of do; Blake's Astronomy; Grund's Geometry; Political Class Book; Smith's Grammar; National Reader; Class Book; Porter's Rhetoric; Young Ladies Class Book; French Grammar; Le Brun's Telemaque; History of Louis XV. in French; do Charles XII; Cicero's Orations, &c. &c. Also,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS: among which are the following—Mothers Book; The Mother at Home; Child at Home; Mother's Friend; Letters to the Young; Six months in a Convent; Mammon—a Prize Essay; Church members Guide; Hawes' Lectures to Young Men; Memoirs of Mrs. Judson; do of Bernard Taylor; Buck's Dictionary; Malcom's Bible do; History of Martyrs; Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature; Baskwell's Introduction to Geology, with Professor Silliman's Appendix; Large and Small Bibles; Watt's and Select Hymns; Toy Books, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
SHEDD & JEWETT.
St. Johnsbury Plain, Sept. 25, 1837. 8—tf